ABSTRACT

A computer implemented method of predicting decisions uses the knowledge of one or more individuals. The individuals, referred to as a team, are knowledgeable about the domain in which decisions are being made. The team individually rates the importance of decision criteria they deem relevant. They then rate the extent which multiple problem characteristics are deemed relevant to the decision. The ratings are subjected to automated quantitative analysis for consistency, and the raters may discuss and modify inconsistent ratings if appropriate. Once the ratings are accepted, the raters then rate the decision options against the highest scoring problem characteristics as determined in the initial ratings. After one or more further rounds of consistency evaluations, the highest rated options are selected as the prediction of the decision to made by the adversary.